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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/789,055	02/27/2004	Min Ho Jung	30205/37328A	9165

4743 7590 04/13/2006

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EXAMINER
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LEE, SIN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1752

DATE MAILED: 04/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/789,055	JUNG ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Sin J. Lee	1752	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 13-16 and 22-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 13-16 and 24-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 22 and 23 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/878,803.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/27/06</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicants canceled claim 21.
2. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one

skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In claim 16, applicants recite that the resist flow process comprises heating the first photoresist pattern *up to* T<sub>g</sub> of the photoresist.

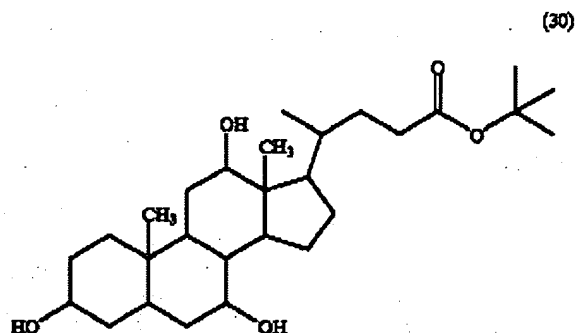
There is no support for such limitation. In fact, present specification states (pg.2, lines 4-6) that an appropriate temperature for the resist flow process ranges ***between the T<sub>g</sub> of the photoresist polymer and a decomposition temperature (T<sub>d</sub>)*** where the polymer starts to be decomposed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 13-15 and 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajita et al (US 6,180,316 B1) in view of applicants' admitted prior art (pg.1, lines 12-26 of present specification).

Kajita teaches a resist composition suitable for KrF excimer laser, exhibiting high transparency to radiation, superior dry-etching resistance, high resolution, and an excellent pattern configuration and sensitivity (see col.2, lines 60-67). Specifically, in Example 24, Kajita teaches a composition containing a copolymer, two photoacid generators (one of which is triphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate), an alicyclic compound (C-3) which structure is shown below and a solvent which is ethyl 2-hydroxypropionate (see Table 1, col.48, lines 50-65, col.49, line 34, and Synthesis Example 17):



The compound shown above meets Kajita's generic formula (5) shown in col.4, lines 16-37, and in the generic formula, Kajita teaches (see col.4, lines 30-33) the equivalence of those -OH groups shown above and a H atom or an alkyl carbonyloxy group having 2 carbon atoms (-O-C(=O)-CH<sub>3</sub>). Therefore, based on Kajita's teaching, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to replace those three -OH groups with -O-C(=O)-CH<sub>3</sub> groups with a reasonable expectation of obtaining a resist composition suitable for KrF excimer laser, exhibiting high transparency to radiation, superior dry-etching resistance, high resolution, and an excellent pattern configuration and sensitivity. Thus, Kajita's teaching renders obvious present compound of Formula 6. Also, based on Kajita's teaching, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to replace those two -OH groups (in R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> positions) in Kajita's compound (C-3) with -O-C(=O)-CH<sub>3</sub> groups and replace the -OH group (in R<sup>6</sup> position) with H atom with a reasonable expectation of obtaining a resist composition suitable for KrF excimer laser, exhibiting high transparency to radiation, superior dry-etching resistance, high resolution, and an

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excellent pattern configuration and sensitivity. Thus, Kajita's teaching renders obvious present compound of Formula 4.

Kajita prepares a resist pattern from his composition by applying his resin composition onto a silicon wafer, imagewise exposing to radiation such as KrF excimer laser, and then developing the exposed areas on the resist film (see col.23, lines 18-28, lines 48-49). Therefore, Kajita teaches present invention of claim 1 except for the present resist flow process. Present specification, pg.1, lines 14-26 states that resist flow is a processing technology for forming a fine contact hole which exceeds the resolution of the exposing device. It also states that the resist flow process involves an exposure process and a development process and then heating the photoresist to a temperature higher than the glass transition temperature of the photoresist, which causes the photoresist to flow until a fine contact hole necessary for the integration process is obtained. Applicants also state that most of the KrF resist can be flow processed. Since Kajita's composition is a KrF resist, and since Kajita states that his resist composition exhibits high resolution and an excellent pattern configuration, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use Kajita's photoresist in the art-known resist flow technology in order to form a fine contact hole which exhibits high resolution and an excellent pattern configuration. Therefore, Kajita in view of applicants' admitted prior art would render obvious present inventions of claims 13-15 and 25.

With respect to present claim 24, Kajita's Example 24 uses 20 parts by weight of the compound C-3 for 80 parts by weight of the copolymer, which gives 25% by weight

of the compound. Thus, Kajita in view of applicants' admitted prior art would render obvious present invention of claim 24.

With respect to present claim 26, Kajita's Example 24 uses 2.4 parts by weight of the photoacid generators for 80 parts by weight of the copolymer, which gives 3% by weight of the photoacid generators. Thus, Kajita in view of applicants' admitted prior art would render obvious present invention of claim 26.

With respect to present claim 27, Kajita teaches the equivalence of ethyl 2-hydroxypropionate and propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate as his solvent. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate as Kajita's solvent in his Example 24. Thus, Kajita in view of applicants' admitted prior art would render obvious present invention of claim 27.

With respect to present claim 28, Kajita's Example 24 uses 533 parts by weight of the solvent for 80 parts by weight of the copolymer, which gives 666% by weight of the solvent. Thus, Kajita in view of applicants' admitted prior art would render obvious present invention of claim 28.

7. It is to be noted that the Japanese document 11-109628 (Toshiaki et al), which is cited in the Supplemental IDS, does not teach or suggest present additive compounds of Formulas 3 to 7 (the reference only teaches a *resin* having specified alicyclic groups).

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

8. Claims 22, and 23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the

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limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Kajita does not teach or suggest present photoresist polymers of claims 22 and 23.

***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicants argue that Kajita reference discloses neither an additive recited in the amended claims nor a resist flow process using the same. The Examiner disagrees.

As explained in detail above, Kajita's teaching renders obvious present compounds of Formulas 4 and 6. Also, as explained above, Kajita in view of applicants' admitted prior art would render obvious present resist flow process.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sin J. Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-1333.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 am EST to 5:30 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly, can be reached on 571-272-1526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should



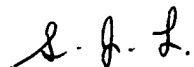
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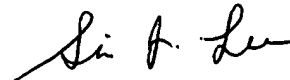
you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



S. Lee

April 11, 2006



**SIN LEE**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**